BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] . SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1823. [NUMBER 1605

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Packet which is now open at this Office for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England and St. Helena by the Ship Hannah, will be closed on or about the 1st day of June next.

W. GORDON,
Actg. P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
General Post Office,
30th May 1823.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Co-partnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on TUESDAY the 3d Proximo will be continued the Sale by public outcry, of the undermentioned Articles by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

An assortment of English & China Plate, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated ware, Military Articles, Woollens, Boots and Shoes, Medicines, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationery, Mathematical Instruments, Cutlery, single barrelled Guns, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths & Towels, &c.

FRIDAY, 6th PROXIMO.

Common Fowling Pieces, Gunpowder, Candles, Tea, Sugar Candy, Mocha Coffee, London particular Madeira, Brandy, Hollands, Abbott's Beer, Saddlery, coarse Cutlery &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises

H. GRAY,
Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
31st *May* 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY the 31st Instant,
AT GODOWN No. 2,
DADY'S BUILDINGS.
UNDER THE
Admiral's House,

A FEW whole and half Pipes of Madeira, imported about four years ago, and have had the advantage of a sea trip from port to port in this Country.

TERMS OF SALE CASH;

And the lots to be cleared away in three days from date of sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk of [illegible] Purchaser, [illegible]

A CARD.

LONDON, 31st DEC. 1822

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr JAMES SMITH having retired from the Firm of SMITH INGLIS & Co., of Mansion House Place, East India Agents, the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned is this day dissolved, in so far as regards the said James Smith.

(Signed) JAMES SMITH,
" Dd. INGLIS,
" WILL. BRIDGMAN,
" W. H. LEITH,
" Wm. BRIDGMAN, Jr.

LONDON, 1st JAN. 1823

In consequence of the retirement of Mr JAMES SMITH from the Firm of SMITH INGLIS & Co., and the death of Mr JOHN FORBES MITCHELL.—Mr. MICHIE FORBES, late of the House of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, has been this day admitted a Partner with the undersigned in their Establishment, the business of which will henceforth be conducted under the Firm of INGLIS FORBES & Co.

(Signed) Dd INGLIS,
" WILL. BRIDGMAN,
" W. H. LEITH,
" Wm. BRIDGMAN, Jr.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next the 2d June
AT THEIR ROOMS,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, a few pieces of Ham and a cask of Hollands, the latter will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823

MR. HIGGS

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT HIS
STABLES,
On WEDNESDAY the 4th of June,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
A FRESH LOT OF
ARABIAN AND PERSIAN
HORSES.

THE whole of which will be knocked down without reserve.

Mr. HIGGS has also for sale a handsome Bengal built Buggy, nearly new with Harness complete. Price 1000 Rupees.

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823.

TO BE SOLD

THE HOUSE in Meadow's Street now in the occupation of H. P. Hadow and J. Fawcett Esqs., the property of WILLIAM MACKIE Esq. late of [illegible]ment of this Presiden-[illegible]nade to SAMUEL [illegible]RWIN Esqs. the [illegible]he property.
[illegible]8th *May* 1823.

[illegible]ROSA,

[illegible]EMENT,
[illegible] Breadth 17 feet
[illegible]D

Passage to London.

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
PIGGOTT
COMMANDED BY
LIEUTENANT TOMLIN R. N.

WILL sail for London direct about the 25th June. She has a poop with good accommodations, plans of which with their prices are left at MR. PRINSEP'S Office.

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH
Calcutta Lottery.

MR. PRINSEP has for sale on commission, a parcel of Tickets in the above Lottery at 130 Rupees each.

Bombay, 16th *May* 1823.

MR NARBEL.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public in general, that he has moved his establishment of WATCH MAKING to Messrs. LUGRIN SON and Co's Warehouse, where he has taken a room, and the business will be carried on as usual.

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823.

A CARD.

KEMPT and Co. beg to acquaint their employers at a distance from the Presidency, that the part of their respective Commissions dependant upon the Indiamen [illegible] the landing of the goods as possible.

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823.

A CARD.

MR. and MRS. JOLLIFFE, beg to announce to their Friends and the Publick in general, that they have removed their Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen from Breach-Candy to the Apollo House in the Fort.

Bombay 31st *May* 1823.

FRESH
EUROPE INVESTMENT.

MESSRS BAXTER & CO.
HAVE THE PLEASURE TO INFORM
THEIR FRIENDS
AND
THE PUBLIC
THAT THEIR ANNUAL
COMMISSION
OF
PRIME GOODS

HAS been selected with the greatest care and attention, from the most respectable Houses in London; it comprises a general Assortment, too numerous to particularize in the limits of an Advertisement

Messrs B. and Co. beg to assure their Friends and Customers at Outstations, that all orders received and unexecuted, shall have immediate attention & be dispatched as early as possible after landing.

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823.

CANARY BIRDS

OF
SWEET NOTE,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
ALSO
A SET OF
[illegible]EDALLIONS,
[illegible]RISING excellent likenesses of
[illegible]ON BUONAPARTE, MARIA
[illegible]PHINE. THE BATTLES
[illegible]d MARENGO, Crossing
[illegible]h a Red M[illegible]

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL POSITIVELY SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 2d of June next,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
The undermentioned articles without reserve
TO CLOSE A CONCERN,
VIZ.

CHULAM Hyson Tea in beautiful lackered boxes.

Souchong Ditto in boxes of 50, 25 and 10 Catties.

French Liquors, Vindegrave, Vinho de-Limaõ Calcavellos, Seccos, Bucellas, Old Port, and red Wine.

And a few boxes of one Doz each, of very superior and Genuine French Brandy. Also a few Pieces of China Crape Dresses, beautifully embossed, Straw coloured Shawls. Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gauze Scarfs, and flowered Sattin Gown pieces, all of French patterns.

31st May, 1823.

MRS. LONGLANDS,

BEGS leave to inform her Friends, and the public, that she still continues the SCHOOL which her late husband Mr. LONGLANDS kept, through the Assistance of Mr. HILL.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, as Boarders, will be taken on the usual terms, and the strictest attention will be paid to their Tuition.

MEADOW STREET. No 93.
Opposite Mr. Gamas, Dispensary.
Bombay, 31st May 1823.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Probate of the Testament of SEWDASS RAGOONATHDASS, late of Bombay Hindoo Merchant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to LUCKMIVOW widow and Executrix named in the said Will, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 29th May 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

GENTLEMEN desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the Native Languages, may hear of an excellent Moonshee, on application to the Head Purvoe at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 31st *May* 1823.

POONA RACES.

TO COMMENCE ON TUESDAY THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1823.

FIRST DAY,

THE LANCASHIRE CUP, value 100 Guineas, given by the Officers of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, free for all Arab Horses that have never started for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes.—Weight 8st. 7lbs. *Heats, two miles.*—Entrance, 2 Gold Mohurs.

2d. A COLT'S PLATE, of 500 Rupees from the Fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each; free for all Colts. Weight for Age—*Heats*, 1¼ mile. 2 Gold Mohurs, entrance.

SECOND DAY, Friday 12th.

THE HAMPSHIRE CUP, value 100 Guineas, given by the Officers of H. M. 67th Regiment, free for all Arab Horses that have never won. Weight for Age. *Heats; two miles.*—2 Gold Mohurs, entrance.

2d, THE POONA PLATE, of £ 100 from the fund, with Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, free for all Arab Horses carrying 8st. 8lbs. winners 7lbs. Extra. *Heats, three miles*—Entrance, one Gold Mohur.

THIRD DAY, Tuesday 16th.

THE HUNTER'S PLATE of 600 Rupees from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each, free for all Horses carrying 10st. 7lbs.—*Heats, three miles.* The winner to be sold for 1200 Rupees, confined to the owners of Horses to be entered for the Plate and to have preference as they come in.—Entrance 2 Gold Mohurs.

2d. A Give and Take of 600 Rupees from the fund with a Sweepstakes of 4 Gold Mohurs each, free for all Horses, 14 Hands

carrying 8st. 7lbs —*Heats, two miles* —Enterance 1 Gold Mohur.

FOURTH DAY, Friday 19th.

THE WHIP PLATE of £50 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of ten Gold Mohurs each, free for all Horses carrying 8 stones, winner of one Race 3lbs, of 2 or more, 5lbs. Extra. *Heats, 2½ miles*

2d. THE PONEY PLATE of Rupees 100 from the fund, with a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each for all Ponies 12 hands 2 Inches, carrying 7s. 7lbs.—under Catch weight. One Gold Mohur entrance.

FIFTH & last DAY, Tuesday 22d.

THE POONA TURF CUP, value 100 Guineas, free for all Arab Horses.—*Heats, two miles*; 14 Hands; and aged carrying 8st. 7lbs.

2d. THE BEATEN PLATE, of £50 from the fund, and a Sweepstakes of 3 Gold Mohurs each, for all Horses that have not been distanced during the meeting, to be weighed by the Stewards. *Heats 1½ mile*, and a distance.

MEMORANDUM.

Colts who have a Colt's tooth in their head on the 10th September 1823, will be eligible to run, those from a distance must furnish a Certificate to that effect, and if they should drop theirs previous to entering, they will be required to carry 3lbs. Extra.

Horses to be weighted agreeable to the Byculla Standard.

A Horse being brought to the stand without a Competitor will receive one half of the value of the plate the first time, but in case of his being brought a second time, he will not be entitled to any thing, but the Race to be new modelled.

Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.

R. MITTON,
Secretary

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

To those, who, like myself, feel a peculiar pleasure in tracing the gradual advance of the poor deluded Heathen of India, towards the civilization and refinement of the West, the following may not be uninteresting.

A meeting took place yesterday evening between Drummer B. R. and Fifer D. C. The cause of the quarrel it is not necessary to state. Suffice it, that Fifer made use of language, which [illegible] A meeting in consequence took place, a Naique and a Camp colourman acting as seconds, and an hospital dresser being in attendance for fear of accidents. Pistols not being procurable, the Seconds were anxious that the quarrel should be decided by muskets; but as neither Drummer nor Fifer were acquainted with the use of such deadly weapons, Drummer offered his antogonist the choice of his drum-sticks. After exchanging a few hard knocks without effect, the seconds interfered, and the parties left the ground perfectly reconciled.

The above, Sir, I take to be no mean compliment to the European character, for "Imitation is the sincerest of Flattery," says the author of Lacon, and says truly.

I am, Sir,
Yours very obediently
GOTH.

JUNGLES,
24th May 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d May 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an Order by the Officer commanding the Surat Division of the Army, dated 28th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Jervis, Deputy Commissary of Stores, to the temporary charge of the Department of Commissary of Stores to the Division; and Lieutenant M. C. Decluzeau to hold the local control of the Arsenals at Broach and Surat, during the absence of Captain Campbell on leave to the Presidency.

The Governor in Council confirms Major General Wilson's nomination of Captain Edsall to take charge of the Commissariat at Surat, on Captain Long's departure for his station at Sholapore, and to retain that charge until the arrival of Captain Ellis from Cutch.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Captain I. W. Aitchison, Compiler of the new Code of Military Regulations, prepare himself to proceed to Bengal on duty, under instructions he will receive from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 31ST, 1823.

[illegible] extra papers of Monday and Tuesday last, have already put our readers in possession of the leading articles of intelligence brought out by the China Ships. Since that time we have had an opportunity of perusing the English journals more attentively, but without finding much interesting matter in any of them.

In England there seems to be very little change. The funds had not improved, and the agricultural interests still continued in a state of great depression.

A tumultuous meeting had taken place at Norfolk, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. Cobbett, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of relieving the agricultural distress of the country. The nature of the suggestions need scarcely be mentioned, they are purely Cobbett's own—Abolition of Sinecures, Pensions, Grants &c. Appropriation of the Church property to liquidate the public debt—Reduction of the Army—Sale of the crown lands—Repeal of the whole of the tax on Malt, Hops, Leather, Soap and Candles, &c. &c.

Ireland apears to be, upon the whole, in a more tranquil state.

The partial change of the ministry in France is an important measure. It shews that the interposition of England has been listened to, with that respect which her elevated rank in the scale of nations deserves; it affords a lesson to the great Despot of the North, that the dread of his name has not yet reached to the southern boundary of Europe, and that his schemes are narrowly watched by a power which will not slumber when the peace of her neighbours is ready to be disturbed, by his unjust interference. The King of France, by changing his ministry has taken a wise step in every point of view: he has defeated the insane projects of the Ultras, and fortified his throne against the machinations of those who considered a war with Spain as the most likely means of ejecting the Bourbons from the Throne of France.

M. de Villele was appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers;—M. Chateaubriand Minister for Foreign Affairs; and M Corbieres Keeper of the Seals. Beiluno, Clermont Tonnere and Lauristron, retained their offices.

The piece of Plate of the value of one thousand guineas, intended to be presented to Mr. Canning, by some of his constituents was completed and was esteemed exceedingly superb.

The Marquis of Drogheda died in Dublin on the 22d of December, in the 94th year of his age.

The accounts of the manufacturing districts are favorable. The mills and looms were in full work, and two factories in Lancashire were erecting mills, the one for 40,000 and the other for 25,000 spindles.

Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

Late accounts mention that the Bishopric of Calcutta had been offered to the Rev. Dr Blomfield, Archdeacon of Colchester, and well known as a very eminent scholar, and Divine; it was not known whether he had accepted it or not [illegible] was to be further discussed before the Lords of the Treasury on the 8th of January; as far as the opinion of their Lordships can be collected from the circumstances which have already been suffered to transpire, the presumption is, that the claim of the Marquis of Hastings will be disallowed and that of Sir T. Hislop confirmed. The share claimed by Sir Thomas amounts to no less a sum than three hundred thousand pounds.

Lord Cochrane's reply to the charges given in by the delegates of San Martin will be found in another page. The article, as given in the Calcutta Journal, was of such great length that we have been under the necessity of abridging it; the chief points however are preserved, and they are sufficient to shew that in this instance his Lordship has played his game better than on former occasions.

At a Court of Common Council, held on 22d Dec. Mr. Norton tendered his resignation of his office of Common Pleader, in consequence of his appointment in India. In doing so, he returned his thanks for the civility which he had received at the hands of the Court, and wished them individually and collectively every degree of prosperity. A piece of plate value 100gs was voted him unanimously, for special services rendered the city.

The Hannah, we are informed, will proceed to sea on Monday.

The Melpomene has not yet made her appearance. We hear she was at Madeira when the Piggott passed and is therefore not much overdue; but we are anxious for her arrival as she has on board nearly two month's letters for this Presidency.

We are sorry to learn that the Ship Cornwall, Captain Richardson, on her voyage from Mocha to England, struck on a Bank off Cape Aden and sustained considerable damage. The following account of it has been communicated to us.

"On the 20th of March at 8.35 P. M. The Cornwall, in the act of tacking, struck on a knoll with only 2½ fathoms on it, 5 fathoms inside & round it and a regular bank of soundings from 4 to 23 fathoms extending about 5 miles; Latitude 13 2 N. Long. 45. 30 East, Cape Aden in sight bearing S. 52 W. A large white tower above the low coast, bearing North by compass; the beach low with a heavy swell running on it: The Ship struck repeatedly and broke the main piece of her rudder, as well as all the pintles short off: sprung a leak of 2 feet per hour which increased when it blew hard. After getting the Ship off, made a temporary rudder in [illegible] with which we got close to Macula, [illegible] heavy seas and a gale from [illegible] broke the temporary rudder, [illegible] Aden bay, w[illegible] and seventeen were landed sick the day after our arrival, four of which are since dead."

EXCHANGE.

On London,...6 m's. sight,...1 | 9d per Rupee
Calcutta, 30 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras,.....d°..... ... 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 138 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas. Nominal.
Unremittable, 11. B'y Rs. per do. do.

Spanish Dollars,.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Captain H. A. Harvey, 2d Bat. 7th Regiment N. I.
Captain Hamilton, 11th Regiment.
Lieutenant Mylne, 1st L. Cavalry.
Cadet Mallett, Infantry.
Cadet Peat, Engineers.
Cadet Robert Foster, Engineers.
Cadet James Holland, Infantry.
Captain J. Innes arity, 7th Regiment.
Cadet W. P. Eyre, Infantry.
Major J. Taylor, 19th Regt.
Cadet Robert Shortread, Infantry.
Cadet Short, Infantry.
Cadet G. Ellis, Infantry.
Cadet J. T. Wright, Infantry.
Lieut. Charles Waddington, Engineers.
Captain Charles Hicks, 2nd Extra Bat.
Cadet Joseph Tyndall, Infantry.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. and Qur. Mr. Highmoor, 5th Madras Lt. Cav.
Assist. Sur. James Gordon, Bengal Establishment.
Capt. John Innes, 1st Batt. 6th Regt. N. I.
Sub Assist. Robert Vaughan.

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---May 25th Armed Ketch Chace, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Calicut.
Do. H. C. Ship Farquharson, Capt. J. W. Cruickshank from England, 8th January.
Do. Ship Piggott, (Free Trader,) Captain Tomlin, from London, 10th Dec. 1822.
Do. Ship Cornwall Capt. Wm. Richardson, from Red Sea 9th March.
26th Ship Le Constance, Capt. Regnaud from Mauritius.
Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed from Gogo.
Do. Prow Nurbadda, Syrang Tuckera from Surat.
27th The H. C. Ship Inglis, Captain S. Serle, from London 8th January.
Do. Ship Herefordshire, Captain William Hope, from England do. do.
Do. Brig Salamutty, Nacqudah Sagoo Parroo, from Zanzebar.
28th H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. H. Wyndham, from Mangalore.
Passengers per Farquharson,---As per Extra of 26th Instant.
Per Constance,---Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Nitch.
Per Cornwall,---Mr. D. Hutcheson,
Per Inglis and Herefordshire,---As per Extra 27th inst.
DEPARTURES.---May 25th Ship Anne, Captain Wm. Allen, to China.
26th Ship Theodosia, Captain Wm. Kidson, to Liverpool.
29th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Tankara Bunder and Surat.
Passengers by Ann.---Mr. Marshall, Free Mariner.
By Theodosia, Ensign H. J. Lamotte, 2d Regt. N. I. Lieut. J. McLean. Surgeon Wm. Spry, Lieut. Ed. Staunton Artillery, Lieut. Grant. Cavalry.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 9th, Brig Covelong, Capt. W. Scully, from Penang 13th April.---10th, Ship Eliza, Capt. Thomas E. Ward, from London 4th Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 22d March.---11th, Brig Favorite, Capt. F. R. Davis, from Calcutta 2d April.
DEPARTURES.---9th. Ship Ogle Castle, Capt. John Pearson, for Calcutta.---11th, Ship John Munro, Capt. H. G. Greene, for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 5th Ship Sheburne, G. White, from [illegible] 12th March, Madras 16th and Kistnapatam 18th April.
" Bark George, J. Poulson from Ceylon, Madras 24th April, Vizagapatam and Ganjam 1st May.
6. French Ship Nantaise,---Waties, from Bordeaux 12th December.
May, 10th H. C. Ship Kent, H. Cobb, Commander, from London 8th January.
11. Brig Olive Branch, Thomas Kincaid, Commander, from Table Bay 21st Feb.
Ship Mary, Henry Norquoy, Commander, from Sincapore 15th April.
—H. C. Ship General Kyd,—Nairne, Commander, from London 10th January.
DEPARTURES.—May 6. Ship Good Hope, Thos. Binny, for South America.
" Ship Catherine, G. Wallace, for Penang.
" American Ship Acasta, Thos. Cloutman, for Boston.
7. Ship Indian Oak, John Reed, for Penang and the Eastward.
9. Ship Liverpool, Joseph Green, Commander, for the Isle of France.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.---On the 28th instant, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel Aitchison, Military Auditor General, of a son.
On the 10th instant, at Sea on board the H. C. S. Farquharson, the Lady of Major John Taylor of the 10th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.
DEATH.---On the 10th May, Instant Charles Augustus West Esq. Superintendent of the Surat division of the army, returning to Surat from his tour when he was attacked with [illegible] in so many instances. There have been few [illegible] teemed by an extensive Warm hearted generous the feelings & principles honor. His death friends, and has [illegible] with the greatest af[illegible]

MARRIAGE.---On [illegible] Revd. Vicent de [illegible] Miss Mary Magdalen [illegible] J. L. Burgonha, Sec[illegible] Regiment Native Infantry.
BIRTH.---On [illegible] Daughter.
DEATH [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] Parade.

At Puttyghur, on the 13th April, the lady of C[illegible] Farran, Deputy Pay Master, Rajpootaunah Fo[illegible] a son.
At Agra, on the 18th April, the lady of Lieute[illegible] John London Jones, 2d Batt. 2d Regt. N. I. of a son.
At Cawnpore, on the 25th April, Mrs. William Ge[illegible] of a daughter.
On the 30th April, Mrs. N. L. Briant, of a son.
On the 7th May, the wife of Mr. William Soubise, an Assistant in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, of a son.
On Friday the 9th May, at the house of Lieutenant-Colonel Paton, Chowringhee, the lady of John Crawford, Esq. Resident of Singapore, of a daughter.
DEATHS. At Mhow in Malwa, on the 24th April, George, infant son of Captain George Casement, N. B.
On the 2d May, Christopher Meade, Esq. aged 22 years.
At Diamond Harbour, on board the Exmouth, on the 4th May, Lieutenant-Colonel William Elliott, C. B. of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, deeply regretted.
On the 4th May, aged 26 years, Mr. A[illegible]rough, Coach-maker, Cossitollah, son of the late John Heugh, Esq. of Garscube, Falkirk Stirlingshire.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons and Heirs: Lady Mabella Knox, wife of the Hon. John Henry Knox, at Brussels.—On Wednesday, the Lady of B. G. Hodges, esq. at Lambeth.
Of Sons: The Countess De La Warr, at Bourn Hall, Cambridgeshire—The Ladies of Sir James Miles Riddell, at Edinburgh (of a son and heir, and a daughter),—of John Graham, esq. of Gower-street;—of Lieut.-Gen. Bell (of Madras) in Doughty-street;—of Henry Pownall, esq. in Russel-square;—of Mr. Webber Harris, at Clapham;—of Wm. Henry Turner, esq.?—of Joseph Collyer, esq. at Walthamstow.
Of Daughters.—The Ladies of Alfred Wigan, esq. of Stamford-hill;—of B. E. Thornton, esq. in Paris;—of Mr. Otaway, at the Cottage, Staplehurst, Kent;—of Mr. John Cattley, at Queenhithe;—of Frances De Courtenay, esq. in Waterloo-place;—of H. Blacker, esq. of South-street, Finsbury-square.
MARRIAGES.—Thomas Arthur Shone, esq. of Argyll-street, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Gream, of Richmond.—At Hampton, John Harding, esq. to Frances Russell, widow of W. H. Russell, esq. of Powick Court, Worcestershire.—At St. Martin's, James May, esq. of Blackheath-road, Greenwich, to Mrs. Sophia Colyer, of the same place.—At Barking, Essex, the Hon. Wm. Rufus Rous, third son of the Earl of Stradbroke, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Hatch, esq. of Claybery-hall Essex.—At St. Ann's, Dublin on the 16th ult., by the Archbishop of Dublin, Rich. Heywood, esq. banker of Manchester, to Jane, second daughter of the Hon. and most Rev. Wm. Magee, D. D. Lord Archbishop of St. John's College, Cambridge to Maria, youngest daughter of the Reverend W. Poehlin, rector of Morcott, Rutlandshire.---In Paris, by the Catholic rites, and afterwards at Maryla-bonne Church, Le Comte de Croismare, officer of the Guards to Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Sir Wm. Syer, Recorder of Bombay.—Mr. Edward Neal of Ewell, court to Frances, youngest daughter of Samuel Lock, esq. of the Edware-road.---At St. Lawrence, Jewry, Mr. George Edwards, of Halifax, to Eliza, second daughter of John Smith, esq. of Cateaton-St.---At St. James's London Mr. Richard Saunders, to Anne, daughter of Mr. T. Chew both of Leighton-Buzzard.---At Edinburgh, Sir Alex. Ramsay, of Balmain, M. P. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Hon. W. Maule, of Panmure, M. P.—On Dec. 31, Ellis Bostock, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Stileman Bostock, of East Grinstead, Sussex, to Emma eldest daughter of the late Samuel Waddington, esquire, of Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.---Lieut. Col. Cassidy 1st West India Regiment, to Miss Troy, of Wells, Norfolk.---Mr. G. R. Hilliard, of Stockwell, Surrey to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thos. Bridge, esq. of Butsbury, near Stock, Essex.---At Cheltenham, Saml. Davis, esq. of Parson's Green, Middlesex, to Mary, only child of Wm. Wood, esq. of Cheltenham.---In Edinburgh, 28th of Dec. Mr. James Block, of Kentish Town, to Susan, third daughter of Adam Wilson, esq. Depute Clerk of Session.---C. Carpenter Bompass esq. of Bristol, to Mary Steele, eldest daughter of Joseph Tomkins, esq. of Broughton, Hants.---At Ringmore, Devon, Capt. Charles Deane, of the 24th dragoons, to Augusta, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lempriere,---At St. Helen's, Geo. Whitehead, to Miss Sarah Catherine Barraud, of the Regent's Park.---On Monday, the 13th ultimo, at Crewkerne, Somersetshire, by the Rev. John Allen, the Rev. John Allen, Jun. of Ilminster, in the same county, to Rosa Clark, daughter of Mr. Morant, of New Bond-street, London.---At Sheldhurst, Kent, by the Rev. John Darby, Thos. Baker, esq. of Dartonplace, Kent, to Anne Everest, eldest daughter of Wm. Camfield, esq. of Groombridge.---At Warnford, Hants, by the Rev. John Bunn, Rector of Farringdon, William Henry Heysham, second son of Robert Thornton Heysham, esq. of Hinton-house, Hants, to Esther second daughter of A. F. Nunez, esq. of Belmont, Park.---By the Rev. R. Meldola, H. J. Montefiore esq. of Kennington, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel Mocatta, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square.---At Marylabonne Church, by the Rev. Rous Birch, Vicar of Toxford, Suffolk, Captain Bryant, Judge-Advocate Gen. of Bengal, to Mary Anna, eldest daughter of the late Henry Churchill, esq. of Gloucester-[illegible] the same time, Major John Craigie, Deputy to the Bengal Government, to Emily, her[illegible]
DEATHS.—In Waterloo-place, the Countess [illegible] mont.—At Langton, Dorset, aged 78, Geo[illegible]
On the 13th ult., the Rev. Evan Evans [illegible] tor of Hiranant, Montgomeryshire.
At Burnfoot, Stapleton, aged 103, Mr. [illegible]
Aged 21, Roger, only son of J. Mo[illegible] East-hill, Wandsworth.---In Guildford-str[illegible] Mrs. Bewicke.---At Kennington, Surr[illegible] Nathaniel Brickwood, esq.---In High-[illegible] wark, aged 73, Mr. James South.---At [illegible] of Great Bromley, Essex, Letitia, the [illegible] Mangles, esq. of Sunning Hill.---Elizabe[illegible] Willisim Hunter, of Blandford-street, P[illegible] ---In Piccadilly, Mr. James Harding, [illegible] mas West, esq. of Twickenham, aged 73[illegible] Mr. B[illegible] [illegible]telen's.---

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Bengal—at 30 day's sight, 93 to 96 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 33 to 34 per cent pm.
Unremittable, nominal 8 to 10 „

The *Ogle Castle* and *Sultan* have sailed for Calcutta.

The *Caledonia* will be ready to take her departure for England about Sunday week.

Letters from Penang mention that the Ship *Daphne*, (which was expected to touch here on her way home) had in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the advantage of having secured better freight and cargo there than she could have done at Madras, proceeded from thence direct for England on the 3d ult.

The same letters notice the arrival at the Island of the H. C. Ship *Thames* on the 10th April.

We understand the *Ogle Castle* was boarded on the way out by one of the South American Privateers, which however offered no molestation.

The free Trader *Norfolk*, Captain Greig, had completed her lading and was ready to drop down the River when the *Ogle Castle* sailed. As she is bound for Madras *direct* she may be hourly expected to arrive.

Letters from Tranquebar of the 8th instant inform us of the arrival on the 6th of a Danish Ship having on board a new GOVERNOR, Secretary, and suite for that *possession*.

The Most Noble the *Marquis of Hastings* and *Suite* reached the Cape in perfect health the latter end of February, and continued their voyage on the 6th of March.

[*Mad. Courier May* 13, 1823

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	30 31 0 *a* 32 0
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 per Cent. ditto.....	8 0 *a* 8 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	5 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	8 8 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date..	5 0 ———
Ditto 2 months certain.....	4 0 ———

BANK SHARES—Prem. 60 to 62 per Cent.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 3d May, 1823.

No. 2924. Ensign Sutherland of the 40th Regiment, has leave to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

The extension of leave of absence to the 31st August next, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant Sullivan, 4th Dragoons, is confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence from the 25th April, to the 24th July next, granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Ensign Read of the 41st Regiment, is confirmed.

It is expected that Ensign Read will rejoin his Corps before the expiration of the above term.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief
THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

31 May, 1823.

No 2925. Lieutenant Towers Smith, of His Majesty's 24th Foot, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir Lionel Smith, from the 1st Instant, inclusive.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

The Shipping Report of Saturday announced the arrival of the H. C. Ship Kent Captain H. Cobb, from London the 8th of January; and the Extra Report of yesterday the arrival of the H. C. ship General Kyd, Captain Nairne, from London the 10th of January.

Passengers, per H. C. Ship Kent.

From London:—Mrs Squire and 3 Children, Mrs. Grimes, Mr. Jeorge Paxton, Assist. Surg. Messrs. Edward Darrell, Wm. Little and Thos. Bax, Cadets; Messrs. John Bartlett and Colmer Symes, Volunteers Pilot Service; 3 Field Officers 3 Captains 11 Subalterns, 2 Staff Officers, 314 NonCommissioned Officers and Privates, 40 Women and 49 Children, H. M. 13th Regt. Light Inf.

Per H. C. Ship General Kyd

From London: Mrs. Sale and an Infant born on board, Misses Mary Sale, Caroline Sale, Julia Sale, Henrietta Sale, Elizabeth Don, and Isabella Don, Brevet-Cap Jas. Donaldson, B. N. I. Mr. Edward Deeds. Writer Mr. Lawes, Attorney, and Mr. Benjamin Harding Merchant; Messrs. John Christie, J. V. Forbes, and W. Anderson, Cadets; Messrs J. W. Hearn and An[illegible] Scott, Free Mariners; Mr. Edward Astley, Cornet; [illegible]ate, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons; [illegible], Captains G. Thornhill, John [illegible], J. MacPherson, Geo. Reed and Clarke, Lieuts. Thos Triphook, Robt. Patteson, Wm. Boyne, H. L. Fisling, Henry Havelock, R. M. Meredith Arthur Schiel, John Petry and James Gardner; Ensign A. Wilkinson, Mr. Jas. Henderson, Assist. Surg. 304 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, 38 Women and 51 Children, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

The late Bishop of Calcutta.—The Society for promoting Christianity on receiving intelligence of the death of his Lordship, convened a special meeting,—the Bishop of London in the chair,—for the purpose of considering the most proper measures to be adopted on the melancholy occasion. The meeting is said to have been numerous and highly respectable. A series of resolutions was agreed on, expressive of the deep regret the Society felt at the loss, and deploring the sudden termination of the long and intimate connexion which had subsisted between the late Bishop and the Society;—and with a view to the more durable expression of esteem and regret, the Society determined to open a subscription for the erection of a mounment to the memory of his Lordship in St. Paul's; and appropriated £6000 for the endowment of five Scholarships in the Mission College of Calcutta, to be called "Bishop Middleton's fellowships," besides a salary for a Talmud teacher.

At a similar meeting of the Society for "propagating the Gospel in foreign parts."—the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair,—a resolution was agreed to for co-operating with the sister Society in order to perpetuate conjointly their feelings of gratitude for the services of the late Bishop of Calcutta in the cause of Christianity, and their admiration of his talents."—We shall take an early opportunity of laying a detailed account of these two meetings before our readers—our present number is occupied by selections on subjects of greater importance and more general interest.

LORD COCHRANE'S DEFENCE.

The following, printed from the Manuscript transmitted from South America, is Lord Cochrane's Vindication of himself from the charges preferred by General San Martin against him, as published in the JOURNAL of Monday last, May 5th (pages 57 to 61), which we recommend to particular attention, as throwing vast light on the Politics of South America.

A LETTER FROM LORD COCHRANE TO DON JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

IN ANSWER TO CHARGES EXHIBITED BY THE LATTER.

"Jamne vidnus belluæ, jamne sentis, qui sit hominum querela frontis tui. Oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in errorem homines impulit, hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, in fraudem, induxit—Abripisti ad honores errore hominum."—CICERO.

To His Excellency the President of the Congress of Peru.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit through you to the Sovereign Congress, a Copy of a Letter addressed by me to Don Jose de San Martin, translations of which into different languages have forwarded to Europe and to North America, to be there issued through the Press to the whole civilized world. Mankind will then cease to accuse the Peruvians of ingratitude. They will no longer wonder that the Imperial Crown was withheld from their Protector, as the reward of labors in the cause of Liberty. They will aplaud your resolution to select from among the most enlightened of your Citizens, men capable of leading to true Liberty, Independence, and Prosperity under the rule of law.

Be pleased to request, in my name, that the Sovereign Congress may deign to deposit in their Archives, that Letter and the Charges thereto annexed (which were preferred by Don Jose de San Martin, to the Chilian Government, relative to my conduct in Peru) in order that a record may remain of facts, when the Actors shall have passed from this scene, and until the even hand of Time shall poise the scale of Justice, apportioning to all the due measure of approbation or reproach.

May the acts of the Sovereign Congress, and of the executive Government of Peru, be such as shall call forth the admiration and secure the love of Markind, is the prayer of

Your Excellency's obedient humble Servant
Valparaiso, Dec. 12. 1822. COCHRANE.

LORD COCHRANE, VICE ADMIRAL OF CHILI, TO THE INHABITANTS OF PERU.

PERUVIANS!

Gentle in your manners, you have shewn yourselves lions in courage and in strength: you have done your duty to yourselves & to mankind. Your fortitude under oppression, your promptitude of decision, your resolution in the hour of danger, are equalled only by your magnanimous moderation in the glorious victory you have gained over the basest tyranny that in modern times has been attempted to be raised. You have done a glorious and immortal deed: you have broken the Iron sceptre; you have freed yourselves from the horrid gag of human bones that choaked the utterance of your griefs at worse than inquisitorial oppression.

I am gratified, Peruvians, at the thanks which through your representative, you have been pleased to decree to the Naval Service and to myself; and the more so, that these were voted, at the earliest moment after the tyrant's flight. To accept this offering of Freemen, I feel to be an honor; while the receipt of titles, decorations, vestates, the wages of subserviency at the hand of a Despot, I have ever held to be degrading and disgraceful.

The sentiments and feelings of my breast in acknowledgment to you can be most surely exemplified by the tenor of my future conduct. Let the test then, be my adherence to those principles of rational liberty which you so nobly assert, these principles which I have ever advocated, and which it is the purpose of my heart to maintain with all my energies to the latest period of my existence.

Valparaiso, Dec. 1, 1822. COCHRANE.

TO DON JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

SIR, *Valparaiso, Nov.* 19, 1822.

The Document No. 5, bearing date March 11, † 1822 left by the Peruvian Legation in the hands of the Government to Chili, and consisting of a series of unfounded accusations against me, has thus long remained unanswered, in compliance with the wish of the said Government, who, considering the injurious political effects which sometimes proceed, from controversies of this nature, between parties who ought to have in view no other object than the public good, were desirous that your accusations should experience as little attention from me, as they appear to have done from themselves. And if the document in question, though it purports to emanate directly from you, had been confined to their perusal and mine, it would certainly never have drawn from me any public reply; but now that I find it has been deemed necessary, in furtherance of your views, that your Legates should circulate copies of this Document even as far as the Brazils, an act, which from my knowledge of the prudence of those Gentlemen, I am certain they would not have risked, without your express authority, I can no longer forbear from doing this public justice to my own character, especially as under present circumstances, it can be productive of no ill effect on the public mind. I shall, at the same time for the sake of candour and perspicuity, put into print the accusatory Document itself; of which throughout the whole of my reply, I shall of course consider you as the author and original Publisher, and your Legates as only your instruments in formalizing and circulating the like

As to the reasons which induced the Government of Chili, to give you private instructions as a check upon my conduct, you having in no way explained this further than by a pretended conjecture which you know to be unfounded, it is sufficient for me to state, what I have since learned, that those instructions were granted you chiefly at your own instigation, which you exercised from an apprehension that my supposed anti-monarchical principles, if left without restraint, might operate materially against your ambitious views.

I shall now proceed at once to your more direct accusations, the first of which relates to a quantity of *aguardiente* * which was shipped from Pisco for the use of the Squadron, and which you say (falsely I am sure) I declared was sufficient for 14 months, and you add that the O'HIGGINS (my flag ship) had more than any other vessel; and then you say, that before two months had expired I asked for a further supply, whence you infer, or insinuate at least, that I disposed of the greater part of it in an improper manner. Now this is what I could not probably have done without subjecting myself to the displeasure of the seamen, who must necessarily have been the instruments of the transhipment, and who were not at all likely to submit quietly to be deprived of their grog, however patiently they might for a time bear the withholding of their stipulated salary and promised rewards, the ultimate consequences of which breach of faith on your part, cannot have escaped your recollection. There was no further supply of *aguardiente*, applied for until the month of February, being five months after the receipt of that sent to Pisco, and the ship which had the most was the INDEPENDENTIA and not the O'HIGGINS, which had less in proportion than any other ship The quantity of spirits embarked was not too much for the Squadron during that period, unless indeed the thousands of jars embarked by & on account of your relation, D Jose Sraatea, was surreptiously placed to the account of that expenditure. To appeal to the whole Squadron respecting the due expenditure of the spirits, is sufficient to acquit me of this contemptible imputation. Besides, you cannot have forgotten that I refused half a store house full of that very article which you offered me for my own use.

Your next charge is that in the letter in which I communicated the capture of the Frigate ESMERALDA, I informed you that there were found on board that vessel, rope and other stores sufficient for two years; and yet that five months afterwards I complained that the vessels and crews were unable to continue the blockade, the vessels for want of sails and rigging, and the men for want of clothes. Hence you do not hesitate to infer, that I must have sent the rope and stores (taken in the ESMERALDA to Guayaquil, to be there sold for my own benefit! to this most audacious and infamous accusation, I answer, that I did not tell you in my letter that the rope and stores in the ESMERALDA were sufficient for the whole Squadron for two years, as you in inuate by means of your imperfect quotation, but that there was a sufficiency for that particular vessel for that period; therefore, when it is considered that the Squadron consisted of eight vessels, destitute of stores, it is not at all surprising, that those of the ESMERALDA were expended in five months, and as to clothes for the men, I never communicated that there were any found on board, for, in truth, there were none. In short, the whole Squadron knows that this accusation, like the former, is totally destitute of foundation; and you, while in the act of inventing it, must have been conscious of its falsehood, but, were it otherwise, you of all men ought to be the last to complain, as you have never yet fulfilled your engagement of rewarding the Captors by paying them the value of that vessel. Nor is that all; for you have actually retained the 50,000 dollars which you levied by way of retaliation on the individual Spaniards who had offered premiums for the capture of the Chilian Frigates, and which you promised as a boon to the Captors of the ESMERALDA.

Your next accusation, which you describe to be of the same kind, as indeed is the case, it being equally false,—is, that in a letter witten from the coast of Intermedios, on the 11th of May of the preceding year, I told you that without any expense to the Government of Chili, I had obtained, (as duties for debarkation in the ports under my authority) from the English ship ADMIRAL COCKBURN, at Arica, all the cables, rope and canvas that the Squadron wanted; and that I gave you an account afterwards (in a letter of the 16th August,) of 8,293 dollars (including commission) paid for those articles, besides the sum of 12,675 dollars for clothes for the seamen which I did not deduct from the seamen's wages in the account which I afterwards sent to the Government of Peru. You therefore infer, that I must have been guilty of a fraud in making these charges. In this case it would be sufficient to refer you to the officers and crews of the ADMIRAL COCKBURN, and especially to the two supercargoes, one of whom, though it was at his own written request that I received the duties for my license to land his goods, afterwards complained to Sir Thomas Hardy, of my so doing; but I had the pleasure of convincing Sir Thomas of the perfect propriety of my conduct. They will inform you, that the value of the cordage, rope, and sail-cloth, received, amounted to upwards of 25, 000 dollars, while the per centage demanded as duties, was less then 21,000, and that the 12,675 dollars, for clothes, together with the balance of the other account, was actually paid to them in hard dollars. If you doubt their word, you may refer to their hand writing, the original receipts for both the sums in question being deposited in the office of the Accountant-General in Santiago. That I did not deduct the 12,675 dollars for Clothes from the pay of the seamen due by Peru, was because the amount never did belong to the Peruvian Government, and therefore it was not my duty to place it to their credit, but to that of the Government of Chili under whose flag I serevedYou next accuse me of having the audacity, for so you have the politeness to term it, to charge 1,000 dollars as money due to Captain Wilkinson and the crew of the SAN MARTIN, on account of the Government of Chili for the vessel VICTORIA, which was a prize converted into a fireship for the service of Peru, and burnt at Callao. My answer is, that independent of the obvious justice of the claim, I had the positive authority of the Chiliau Government in writing, for this disbursement, out of the first proceeds of Prizes that should come into my possession.

I do you the justice to believe, that had you possessed the funds out of which I made the disbursement abovementioned, you would have disposed of them in a different manner, and therefore I do not wonder that you should feel doubt, and express surprise, and even indignation, at my having applied them to such uses. I also believe, that you, who represent me as being solely influenced by avarice, would not, had you been in my situation, have consented to receive as duties from the Ship ADMIRAL COCKBURN, the cables, cordage and sailcloth in question; but would rather have adopted the more lucrative course of actually seizing the vessel, she being laden in part, with naval stores; and contrary to the law of civilized nations, which forbids breaking bulk in case of seizure prior to condemnation, of which you and your Government appear to be ignorant, you would have taken away the stores, and then have sent the vessel, with half a million of dollars, to your Confiscator General for adjudication.

It was on account of your conduct and that of your Relation Sraatea, whom you protected in violating his Bond for the payment of freight, that the money was seized which that individual had placed on board the PEARL, (which is your next article of charge:) and though with your usual veracity you accuse me of detaining that money, notwithstanding I informed you that I transmitted it immediately to the Government of Chili. I consider it only necessary to refer to the Government itself for proof of the falsehood of that accusation. The money has since been restored to its proprietors, as it afterwards proved not to have belonged to Sraatea, but to have been placed under [illegible] only person who could procure from your Government at that period, the Passports and Escorts required. I may add here, that I thought I had sufficiently guarded against any imputation of self interest in the above transaction, by voluntarily relinquishing my share of the freight of the AGUILA, before I had recourse to the seizure in question which was only intended to compel your said relation to fulfil his engagement for the hire of that vessel. As to the freight per ton, on which you reflect, I may observe in regard to the VALDIVIA (formerly ESMERALDA), which was a Ship of War, using stores of all kinds, which were never paid for, that had I charged twelve dollars instead of eight, (which you allege) it would have been nearer the mark, but the truth is, I charged only half freight, or four dollars per ton.

In the next place you are pleased to quote a letter of mine of the 30th of July 1821, in proof of the unreasonableness of my demands on the Government of Peru, for monies necessary for the Naval Department, and you call upon the Government of Chili, to remark with what injustice I required the arrears of the seamen's wages from Peru, which were due, as you say, from the Government of Chili only. On this I have to observe, that my being prefectly aware of the large sums, owing for the expedition from the state of Peru to that of Chili, which I had the honor to serve, would have justified me in making the demand or application in question, even if I had not known that you had entered into solemn engagements to pay every item, and that the debt was occasioned solely in the endeavours to liberate Peru.

It would be surprising to me, were I not now perfectly acquainted with your character, that instead of proceeding methodically with that class of accusations, which, if they had not been false, you might be justified in preferring, the series here should be broken for the purpose of exposing my private letters, and thereby to induce the Government of Chili to believe, that I had written of them with disrespect. You ought to have known that private letters are ever held sacred, except when they contain some treasonable or other matter dangerous to the State, and the withholding of which would be a breach of that allegiance and of that oath of fidelity, which I at least have not yet broken to the State of Chili. Besides, you have not even had the decency to quote correctly, for in the Letter of August 5th, you have supplied the blanks in the original with names at length according to your own fancy. With respect, however, to this last mentioned letter, I may add, that Time, the great test of Truth, has demonstrated the justice of my opinions. I believe that you have some reason to consider th[illegible] I am somewhat of a Prophet, for on th[illegible] of your Protectorship, I told you all tha[illegible] happen to yourself, and not content with [illegible] it in conversation, I wrote you on the fo[illegible] day, (the 5th of August), that letter from [illegible] you only give one quotation, but from wh[illegible] shall give several in the course of this Pa[illegible]

† It is dated March 18th, Vide JOURNAL of the 5th instant, page 57.

* The common name for ardent Spirits.

in the hurry in which you left Lima, you may perhaps have omitted to bring the original.

The long quotation from your own letter of the 9th of August, in which is the bare-faced falsehood that you never engaged to pay the seamen their wages, I shall purposely omit to remark upon, because what you promised and what you denied, are alike unimportant, & were so considered by me at the time, as well as now, that I have had full proof that you never intend to fulfil one of your engagements. The next quotation from your Minister of Marine's Letter of the 13th, which I know was written by your order is for the same reason unworthy of remark.

In the next place you refer to the conversation which I had with you on the 4th day of August, the day on which you assumed the Protectorship, and you deny having uttered in that conversation the expressions which I imputed to you, which expressions were, that you "never would pay the Squadron of Chili unless it was sold to Peru" to which you added, "and then only as part of the purchase-money." My imputing to you those expressions you term an atrocious calumny, and I term your denial of them, a falsehood, and your attempt to substitute others in their place, a miserable subterfuge. Let me remind you that I replied that you would then have the Squadron of Chili for merely paying the wages of those officers and seamen who had served you for a twelve-month: that you then chose to be exceedingly warm, and informed me you were Protecter, of which I knew nothing, and you ordered the Ministers Monteagudo and Garcia del Rio, then present, to retire; that I insisted on conversing no longer on such a subject, in a language in which I could not express myself without imminent risk of giving further offence to you in your new and exalted capacity, that I told you I would speak no longer in Spanish, nor otherwise, than through one of those Gentlemen who understood English, and I requested that Mr. Monteagudo might remain as my Interpreter. It is fortunate for me that I thus secured a witness to what passed on the occasion. Indeed, if Mr. Monteagudo should be found capable of denying the truth, as you have done, I should then and not till then, believe him to have been personally guilty of those bad acts for which he was turned out of the Government, but of which I at present believe that you were the sole author.

From the destitute condition in which you suffered the Squadron to remain, leaving it without even the provision necessary for its subsistence, though your means of supplying the required relief were infinitely augmented by your new power as Protector, it was clear that you considered there were other means of obtaining a Squadron than by purchase. And as famine occasioned the abandonment of the LAUTARO by her crew, so would the rest of the Squadron have been abandoned, if I had not remained on board, as I informed you in my letter of the 12th of August (on which you next proceed to animadvert,) forming." And though you are pleased to endeavour to turn this into ridicule, and to make it appear that I directed "the tempest" to an evil purpose, yet I am quite satisfied that the rest of the world will give me credit when I say, that I at least desired to preserve the Squadron, and not as you preposterously alleged to accelerate its dismemberment. If, indeed, instead of finding the means of quieting the people in the manner I did, I had permitted you to place the ensigns of your usurped authority over the Squadron of Chili, as you so anxiously desired; or if I had suffered the people to carry forth the vessels to commit piracies on the high seas, in order by such means to relieve their necessities, and to obtain an equivalent for that which was so justly their due from the Peruvian Government, I should indeed have accelerated the dismemberment, and have caused both the disgrace and destruction of the Squadron.

I should in either of those cases have proved myself a much more mischievous or incompetent director of a "tempest," than any one (you and your Legates excepted) will now accuse me of being.

Now, without entering into the question whether it was prudence or fear that induced you to embark the money in Transports and merchant Vessels at Ancon, and without caring to refute your assertion that there was no vessel of war there in which you could have embarked it, though the LAUTARO of 44 Guns was then in the anchorage, I shall at once go to that which is the most interesting question, namely, whether the step which I took in respect to that property, was dictated by avarice or a sense of duty. You assert that I took all the money which was in the Transports without excepting that of private individuals. We are at issue upon this point, & I run no hazard in staking my veracity against yours. For instance, I did not take 40,000 dollars belonging to Mr. Ramirez, who had a permit for its embarkation. The whole of the money claimed by the Commissary of the army amounting to 40,000 dollars more, I left untouched, though you assert I took possession of it. I left the whole of that immense sum which I considered to be your private property in the Schooner SACRAMENTO, which had cast out her ballast to stow the silver, and which, besides uncoined gold, had seven seroons of ounces, equal to four mule-loads, brought down by your Legate Parienisso, whose return load consisted of smuggled goods from the Brig REBECCA. Besides these sums, which I actually left untouched, every particle of property belonging to individuals who could prove their claim by any document or Pass, was immediately restored. The amount of the sums so given up, exceeded 40,000 dollars more, and original receipts for the same have been delivered to the Accountant General. In short, I took no money but public money & smuggled money; applied it to no other purpose than that of paying the officers and seamen of the Squadron one year's pay, and you well know that I left my own claim entirely out of the account, & did not pay myself one dollar. In your accusation, you ascribe my conduct on this occasion, as on all others to sordid avarice, and yet I repeat that you well knew, when you made those accusations, that I did not benefit my self by the act in question, to the amount of one Real: though I might with perfect justice have paid myself as well as the rest. This, then, is a fresh instance of your propensities to prefer accusations which you know to be false.

In your next paragraph, or next but one, you quote from my letter of the 20th September, representing me as saying, that although the money was on board, the people were in a state of mutiny, and that I desired a remedy to be applied; whence you are pleased to infer, that this insubordination was the effect of my example in seizing the money, whereas you well know it was the effect of their being still unpaid, I having deferred the payment in the hope of its being made by official order, which was the remedy for which I applied. Then comes another instance of your total disregard of truth. In order to infer that the seamen were not dissatisfied with your conduct, and that my object in making the seizure was not the payment of their wages, you assert that many of the seamen, and especially those belonging to the O'HIGGINS, abandoned their ship after their return to Callao from Ancon, without being paid, and came to offer their services to the Government of Peru. The fact was, as you well know, the seamen in question quitted the O'HIGGINS after they were paid (but not before) as they had a right to do, having completed the period for which they were inlisted: that they went ashore, as is usual with sailors, to spend their money after their own manner: and having so spent it, your officers, acting under your new flag and by your authority, prevented their returning again to the Chilian Squadron, and put the first Lieutenant of my Flagship and others in jail for attempting to re-enlist them.

I do not understand that your next paragraph is meant as accusatory, for you there confess that I requested your Commissary might be sent on board to attend the payment of the crews, which proved clearly my desire to commit no irregularity that justice or necessity did not require. Indeed, I was so desirous of avoiding the irregularity of paying the people myself, that I more than that once urged you to send your Commissary, which you persisted in refusing from a vain expectation that my dread of the responsibility of acting without him, would lead me to commit the folly of delivering up the money into his fangs *ashore*, especially as you assured me by letter, written, as you say, in the "most conciliatory" manner, that the payment should be made, provided the accounts were first drawn out with" all the formality required by the Regulations," a formality which would doubtless have been as tedious in Peru, as it is in Chili: and it has now been in progress during the six months that the Squadron has been at Valparaiso without being accomplished: and also provided I would save the honor of the Government by sending the whole of the money ashore: which, if I had been fool enough to do, you, I doubt not, would have taken care of the money, and have left the honor of the Government, as you always have done, to shift for itself.

You are angry but I am pleased, that I took the precaution to keep the document brought by the officers of the Mint respecting the property which they claimed, because it refutes the infamous imputation of embezzlement, which you found, on the falsely alleged largeness of the amount, which in a subsequent paragraph you are pleased to state at upwards of 400.000 dollars, though according to the document of the Mint, which is the best possible authority, infinitely superior to your word or even oath, the public money taken, amounted only to about 137,000. This of course does not include the 100,000 dollars embarked by contraband in the ship LOUISA, for although you thought proper a month afterwards to claim this money also, as belonging to the Intendente of the Army, it had in fact never been in his charge; but was smuggled into the LOUISA, and I am in possession of a written declaration by the Captain of that vessel that he had no knowledge to whom it belonged. This money could not be better employed than in paying the seamen their wages, to which purpose, as well as the Mint money, it was faithfully applied. The whole amount taken, including the private money, was not upwards of 400,000 dollars as you falsely allege but 280 000 only, and nothing can be more infamously false than your statement, that out of the whole sum seized, I had paid according to my last communication, no more than 131,618½ dollars; when in fact, that report, so far from being the last, was made while the payment was in the course of proceeding, when many of the people still remained unpaid; but all of whom were paid, as they themselves will testify, as also the officers (myself excepted) to the last dollar of the money seized, the private money excepted, which was restored to the right owners. You will recollect, that I entreated you at Callao, to enter into an examination of the accounts, and that you refused, for you well know that on the spot I could easily have refuted such calumnies as these, and you imagined, (in which, however you find yourself mistaken), that they would operate against me more effectually in Chili.

One of the crimes, with which you are pleased to charge me, is the use of disrespectful language to you or to your Government, and you particularly instance my assertion, that "the money was on board ready for the payment, and the people were on board ready to receive it." Why so plain a reason for not taking the money on shore, should be offensive to you, is not my business to explain; but as my official situation is urged as an aggravation, I having been, as you say, an Officer under your orders, I rebut the latter part of the charge by repeating, that from the moment you threw off your allegiance to Chili, by changing your flag, and constituting yourself an independent Chief, I was no longer under your authority as the Commander of the expeditionary forces.

Returning to your abuse of my conduct in the affair of Ancon, you falsely assert, that the Squadron was promptly succoured with whatever was necessary, as far as your limited resources admitted. This pretended prompt succour, however, was too tardy, or too slight to keep the people from starving, & the crew of the LAUTARO were literally starved out of the Ship. You ask if I was ignorant of the poverty of the Capital until the capture of Callao; and I ask in return, how much richer was the Capital after that event! Did not you suffer the enemy to walk away with all the property! You were ready enough at Lima to confiscate the property of the defenceless Spaniards, but the money at Callao which could not be obtained without fighting for, though very little was required, you relinquished without an effort. You talk of an order given to the Director of the Mint, to coin 150, 000 new dollars for the navy, and ask what more I could want from a Government not two months old. My answer is, that new as the Government was, it was not without old money, and why was the Navy to wait for new dollars when the old ones would serve! This promise of new dollars was an old trick for so young a Government. It is not well to see infant Governments so over shifty. They are apt to die before they come to maturity. You may remember that I reminded you in my letter of the 5th of August, before quoted, that" The Rocks on which the South American Governments have chiefly split, have hitherto been, bad faith, and the consequence thereof, temporary expedients."

You say, that at length finding that neither your reasoning nor any other consideration, was sufficient to shake my determination, you wrote to me on the 26th of September, to inform me that I might pay the money as I pleased and give an account of it to my Government. On this latter point, however, you appear to entertain a doubt, and very earnestly, and with much simplicity, you entreat the Government to inform you, whether I have given in my accounts? And as they have not condescended, as I am informed, to give you an answer, and as it would be cruel to leave you in any perplexity on the subject, I cannot refrain from assuring you, that not only the amount in question, but all other monies that have come into my hands as Commander of the Squadron, have been duly placed to the credit of the Government of Chili, who are in possession of vouchers for every item of the expenditure.

It must be owned, that your Letter of the 26th of September, which authorized me not only to pay the money as I pleased, but to keep the remainder (as you called it) in my own hands accounting only to my Government, had a liberal appearance; and for some degree of liberality, I should really have given you credit after all, had it not been for a circumstance which took place on the night of that very 26th day of September, which led me to believe, that this apparent liberality was feigned for a sinister purpose. At midnight I received a message from the Galverino, informing me that your two Aid-de-Camps, Col. Parcissien and Capt. Spry had just left that vessel and proceeded to one of the other ships, and so on afterwards, the Captain of the ARAUCARO brought me a paper which had been left for him by those Gentlemen, who were going about from ship to ship, distributing Copies of the same, and of which the object was, to shew that you & not I had the authority over the squadron, and consequently that they were not to obey me but you; though you had hoisted another flag and placed yourself at the head of a separate Government. The conversation which these Gentlemen, in the course of their interesting midnight excursion, held with the Captains of the respective ships of war, respecting Estates & Honors, evinced that your munificence, by night, was of a piece with your liberality by day, & directed exactly to the same purpose namely, that of possessing yourself of the squadron of Chili. At length, these instrumental Gentlemen, finding themselves detected, put the best possible face on the matter, and having come to the O'HIGGINS about one o' clock in the morning, the principal of the two, Col. Parcissien, requested an interview with me, which being granted, he begged to condole with me on the unfortunate difference which he said existed in consequence of my seizure of the money (a difference which had seemingly been terminated by your Letter of that morning;) and he then proceeded to express regret, that I should lose the finest Estate in Peru, which he, being one of the commissioners, had selected for me, an estate which he repeated exceeded all others both in beauty and value. He spoke too, of the highly honorable distinctions that had awaited me, observed that the situation of admiral of a rich and powerful state like Peru, was far more desirable than that of Vice-Admiral of Chili. As to Captain Spry, the inferior Aid de-Camp, whom you had taken into your service, and to your table, and into your confidence, after he had been dismissed from his ship, by a sentence of a Court Martial, for disobedience of orders, and who, from a subsequent act of insolence, on which he had ventured as a tool under your protection, had reason to expect chastisement from me, he prudently remained in the boat during the period of this conversation—a conversation, of which, the purport as I have above described, I make no scruple to consider as indirectly emanating from yourself as the copious fountain head of such wretched attempts at deception.

The Extracts which you proceed to give from my letters, and your comments thereon, prove nothing but my boldness in speaking. Truth, and your anger at hearing it; and nothing can be more inconsequential than your inference, that according to my principles I may lay hands on any funds however sacred to satisfy my own caprice, or, as you more frequently describe it, my avarice. Then you ask, is it possible to believe the words, which you quote from one of my letters "that the promise of the greatest fortune could not cause me to deviate from the path of honor," of that honor, you are pleased ironically to say, which I have not failed to follow both in my own country and out of it. I shall answer this in no other way than by referring to your letter of the 13th day of August 1821, a copy of which I hereto annex,* in which you yourself, either with the view of rewarding conduct which you now reprobate, an inconsistency of which I cannot accuse you, or having objects which I could not honorably promote, and therefore did not promote, offered me a fortune equal to your own. And your fortune at that time was not considered by the world to consist solely (as you have since said it does) of the standard of Pizarro, which indeed was always as much mine as your's; if therefore you meant any thing by that offer, you meant what no avaricious man could have rejected. It follows then that you are now a calumniator, or were then a hypocrite.

Your next accusation, which respects my taking the stores out of the Ship Laura, which were stated by the Captain to be for the service of the Navy, save some articles particularly specified, which it was also my duty to the Government of Chili to take out, in order to prevent the expense of demurrage, is too contemptible for more particular reply. With as little ceremony I may safely dismiss your complaint about the box of medicines, taken out of the Laura, and afterwards lost in the San Martin, though you repeat it again in your summary at the end, and even magnify it into a "robbing of the Medicines of the Army!" As to the next charge, that the San Martin was lost from my anxiety to sell the corn that was on board of her, my answer is that this at any rate could be no breach of orders, as I had your directions in writing to land that corn at Chorellas, in order to its being sold to the poor at an inferior price, pursuant to your intention, as announced in the Lima Gazette of the 18th July 1821; a very cheap act of humanity on your part, as it was entirely at our expence. If I had previously contracted to dispose of it to Don Jose Arismeuda as you allege, I readily waived the benefit of that contract in favor of an act of benevolence, of which myself and the Squadron were to have the loss and you the credit. To assert that I lost a Ship through avarice, when you might as fairly have ascribed it to charity, is not the least iniquitous of your accusations. Your next charge, which appears to be the last in your Chapter of Disobedience, is, that I refused to give up 20 cases of Muskets & 20 barrels of Cartridges, which I had token out of the Schooner Aransaza. I am really sorry there is not more truth in this accusation, as I should have better consulted my duty in disobeying your order than in complying with it, I did, however, immediately comply with it in part, by causing a moiety of those stores to be landed. As to the remainder, which I gave up, on your second application: they were intended by me to replace in part those which I had lent you at your earnest solicitation before I suspected your object in disarming the Squadron, and when I had less reason to doubt the solemn promise upon honor, which you gave me more than once in writing; and which documents are now in my possession, that you would return the muskets I had lent you the moment it was practicable, with as many more [redacted] free me from the responsibility of [redacted] you, contrary to my duty, even the last musket belonging to the Marines. It is needless to say, that you never performed your promises; but I may add, that I have your official refusal to comply with your solemn engagement on honor.

In the next place you appear to aim at a sort of climax, and say that notwithstanding you have already set forth crimes perpetrated by me, enormous and inexcusable, there are others behind of still greater magnitude; and then you allege; that I permitted persons to go forth with their property from Callao, when blockaded at a certain per centage, and allowed persons found on board the Vessels Lord Lyndock and St. Patrick to ransom themselves, notwithstanding an order from you to prepare a prison-ship for their reception. To this I have to answer, that if there was any harm in my granting and charging for passports, the fault was your own, not only in setting the examples but in compelling me to have re-

* Vide page 96.

Continued in the Supplement.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1823.

Continued from the last Page.

course to that measure by your breach of faith with the Squadron; for it should be remembered, though you appear to have forgotten, that the sale of pass-ports in question occurred before I hit on the happy expedient which so excited your rage, of availing myself of the fund at Aucon, and at a period when it was essential to the public service to raise money for the purpose of re-enlisting those seamen whose stipulated period of service had then expired; and both the fact and the object of it were duly reported to my Government. The truth is, I gave my pass-ports to the Spaniards at a moderate rate for the public account, while you unmercifully exacted ten times as much, perhaps for your own. My sale of pass-ports was, in no respect injurious to any useful object of the blockade, while it actually contributed to the means of continuing it, and was at once an act of humanity and utility to the cause. I can hardly believe, therefore, that it had any criminality in it, even in your eyes; except that of keeping the individuals out of your unconscionable gripe. The same observations are applicable in the case of my granting pass-ports to persons found on board the Lord Lyndock and St. Patrick: and besides, those Vessels were taken possession of by the Squadron, and your interference was as improper as it was unavailing. Don Aramburo, one of those individuals, can testify to his sorrow, how much he changed for the worse, when he chose to withdraw himself from my protection and place himself under your's.

I have now come to the conclusion to your accusations and hope that I have answered them in a manner which the public will consider satisfactory. However, as you are pleased to ascribe all my actions to sordid motives I may fairly take this opportunity of stating, that I have now served the republic of Chili for a period of four years not only with the strictest fidelity but the utmost zeal, and I trust, I may add, with considerable benefit to the State; while my pay has not only been less than that of an officer of similar rank in the British service, but without any allowance as table money—an allowance, which added to the salary of a British Officer of similar rank, (as it always is), gives him an income nearly double the amount of my present pay; if indeed that can be called pay, of which I have never yet seen a single dollar, my first two years' (which was subjected to an unexpected discount of 25 per cent, from the depreciation of the Government paper), having by my authority, been paid for the use of Lady Cochrane, previous to her departure to England, and the remaining two years' being still unpaid. Neither have I, as annexed to my office, a house to live in, nor any allowance in its stead. An estate, however, which I have never seen, from which I have never derived one farthing of emolument, and which is still haunted by the Indians, was given me by the Government, but even that I offered to restore, in order to its being sold to pay the seamen, as appears by the Gazette, in which my offer was recorded. At Callao, when you refused to supply the stores and provisions requisite for the Squadron, I purchased and paid for them myself, out of monies in my hands, belonging to or at least due to myself and the Squadron, as prize-money; and out of similar funds I repaired the three ships of war, O'Higgins, Valdivia, and Independencia, the brig Araucano and schooner Mercedes at Guyaquil; and re-victualled them all at Acapulco, while in pursuit of the Spanish frigates, the Prueba and Venganza; and it was by these sacrifices on our part, that we were enabled to continue the chace of those frigates, until they were reduced to such distress, as to be obliged to enter the Port of Guayaquil, where you through your agent, Don Jose Salazar, bribed their Commanders to surrender, them to you; and rather than injure the common cause, or risk the involving of my Government in hostilities with yours, I forbore from having recourse to force, though remonstrance was unavailing, and submitted to be deprived of those valuable Prizes, which had been driven into your power, not merely by the exertion, but actually at the pecuniary expence of myself and the Squadron, for we never have been repaid.

On another occassion, actuated by the same motive of renouncing or at least suspending private interest while engaged in a public cause, I suffered you to rob me of 8000 dollars, my share of a prize, captured by the Chilian State Brig Puerredon, commanded by Captain Prunier, who at your instigation falsely pretended that he was under your orders and not mine, although himself and his vessel were both placed under my command by the same authority as the rest of the Squadron, and were never at any time (as I can prove by a letter from the Minister of Marine) placed under your's, except by your own usurpation. So much for my avarice, and for your honesty and disinterestedness.

After all, your fortune or your prudence as a General is not more deserving of celebration than your policy as a Statesman; so far at least as it consists in saying, writing or swearing one thing, and meaning another, for instance:—

You solemnly declared in a public document that you would leave the Peruvian people to the free choice of their Government, and by means of the bayonet you usurped absolute power.

You solemnly promised protection to the property and persons of the Spaniards; and plundered the former and imprisoned the latter.

You took an oath of fidelity to Chili, erected yourself into an Independent Chief, seduced many of the Officers and Men of the Squadron of Chili to abandon her service, reduced them into your own, in defiance of my repeated and strenuous remonstrances, and sought to obtain possession of the whole Squadron.

You solemnly engaged, previous to your departure from Valparaiso with the expedition, to reward the surrender of Lima; and you did not pay them a single dollar.

You gave your word of honor to reward the captors of the Esmeralda, and you gave them no reward whatever.

You promised to reward the Officers of the Squadron; but you rewarded none except those who abandoned it, or whom you seduced to desert.

You declared in your Gazette of the 17th of August 1821, that the Officers of Chili, were to have Peruvian half pay for their services, and you withheld it.

You decreed a medal in commemoration of their services, but never gave it.

You falsified your engagement with the Officers and Regiments of Numancia.

You deceived the persons composing the Government of Guayaquil, by promises of assistance against General Bolivar; and prevailed on the people to form themselves into a militia in support of your pretensions to authority, by inducing them to believe, that you would form a great arsenal there, and enrich them by the construction of ships of the line and frigates; and you suffered the whole of them to be disarmed, marched down, and embarked on board your own ships of war, in order to conciliate the Ruler of Columbia, and obtain from him some aid to uphold your tottering power in Peru.

You induced the Government of Guayaquil to break their solemn engagement in writing, not to deliver up the frigate Venganza to you, without the consent of the Government of Chili.

You appeared to be the sincere friend of Don Pedro Abadea, so long as you found him necessary to form your commercial regulations, You afterwards employed two priests to entrap him into a correspondence with the enemy into whose hands his valuable property at Pisco had then fallen. You imprisoned and brought him to trial and endeavoured, by rejecting the sentence of acquittal again and again to procure the condemnation of that excellent honorable man. But the instances of your false and injurious dealings with individuals are innumerable.

Lastly, you never fulfilled your promise to Peru of clearing the country of the enemy; but abandoned it when the capital was in danger, and the southern provinces still in possession of the Spaniards.

But you cannot even be said to keep faith with yourself. When you had assumed the title of Protector, with arbitrary power, you declared that you would hold your Iron sway until you judged the people fit for a better species of Government; or, at all events until Peru should be freed from the enemy, and you declared that you would admit of no popular assembly to agitate questions on state affairs. And now, you profess to have voluntarily abandoned the office you assumed, and have actually assembled a Congress, with an enemy at the gates? It is now, however, well understood, in spite of the cajolery of your parting address, that your boasted voluntary resignation was merely a copy of that of your Minister Monteagudo, who consented to his political death, for the preservation of his natural life.

Setting aside your pre-eminence in the faculty of promise-breaking, I am not aware that you remarkably excel in any quality for which Statesmen are usually renowned. It does not appear, during the whole of your inglorious stay at Nuantia, that you compensated in the least, for your inactivity as a warrior, by qualifying yourself for the practice of Government. During the whole of that period, you do not appear to have added one idea to your stock of political knowledge, which never comprised more than that solitary but amazingly profound maxim, which you profess to quote from Vattel, that "Every Nation, Sovereign, and Independent State merits consideration and respect;" and even of this you have made no other use than to draw the selfish, and as it has turned out, fallacious inference, that to entitle yourself to respect, you had only to assume independent power. In the whole course of that woeful waste of eight precious months, you appear never to have thought of the necessity of framing or compiling a code of laws, or of determining what code should be selected from those that were already formed. Even your commercial regulations you left undetermined until Callao had surendered: and then, as if their necessity had just presented itself to your mind, all commerce was for two months delayed, until the formation of your crude undefined decrees, which you were almost immediately obliged to revoke; I allow you, however, the apology of incapacity, you could not possibly be a legislator for a day; having no idea of any law but your own will, and no will that did not change with the hour. What other excuse can you have for abrogating all Law, and substituting none; unless it be, that as a soldier you thought it due to the sword to govern by it, since you had conquered without it? It is notorious that your's was a tyranny of the worst order, a mixture of whatever was ferocious and frivolous, and when you were not occupied in the immediate exercise of vengeance or of oppression, your views were limited and your attention engrossed by the designations of rank, the regulation of procession, ornamented baubles, and the pageanty and trumpery of an Eastern Despot. And the only public work of any magnitude that you appear even to have projected, was that erection of a triumphal arch and monument of brass in honour of your own great name and heroic atchievements. The excavation made for the foundation of this monstrous structure, is all that the indignant subjects of your short-lived sway may have suffered you to accomplish; and I trust it will be permitted to remain, as a memorial of your egregious and disappointed vanity, and as a warning to all apostates to liberty and pernicious pretenders to arbitrary power.

However, as I have no desire for that kind of fame which might arise from becoming your historian, though I shall not withhold the materials in my possession from any abler pen that may undertake the task, I shall now conclude, with expressing my satisfaction, that the whole string of accusations which you have presented against me, through the medium of your Legates, to the Government of Chili, together with the appeals for vengeance with which the libel is interspersed and with which it so earnestly concludes, appear to have been received with contempt, at least in the quarter to which they were addressed, if not with the more lively feeling of indignation against their malignant and calumnious author.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

(Letter refferred to, as being annexed.)

Lima, August, 13 1821

My Lord,

I have officially answered your letter relative to the disagreeable affair of the payment of the Squadron, which occasions so much uneasiness to us both, because we cannot do that which we wish. Nothing have I here to add, but my protestations that I never have, and never shall look with indifference on any thing which regards you; I told you in Valparaiso that your lot shall be equal to mine, and I believe that I have given you proofs that my sentiments have not changed nor can vary, because every day my acts become more important. No, my Lord, I do not look with indifference on things that concern you; and I should feel grieved should you not wait until I can convince you of the fact. If in spite of all this you determine on the step* you intimated to me at the interview we had some days ago, that will be to me a difficulty from which I cannot extricate myself; but I hope that conforming to my wishes, you will consummate the work begun and on which depends our joint fate.

Adieu, my Lord; I repeat to you, with the most sincere esteem, that I am your eternal Friend,

JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

To the Right Honourable Lord Cochrane, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c. Callao Bay.

[Cal. Jour. May 7, 1823.

Dreadful Earthquake in Chili.—The 19th of November will be memorable in the annals of terrible terrestrial phenomena in our Hemisphere. At three quarters past 10 at night, after a suffocating heat, there was felt a shock such as has not been experienced in this country since the year 1730, preceded by a loud rumbling noise, and indicating its explosion by two violent agitations, which continued for three minutes, threatening the total destruction of the capital. This terrible agitation was, according to the opinion of some, tremulous, and, according to that of others, undulating; and its direction was nearly N. W. and S. E.

The vibration of the Earth continued, and from that time to three in the morning of the 20th, there was a tremor without any sensible noise, and with little agitation. About half an hour after, a meteor appeared, resembling a conflagration, which instantly produced the brightness of dawn; and also at half past five another noisy tremor was felt, but attended with a very gentle movement.

The 21 st, we had two shocks, one between four and five in the morning, and the other a little after eleven, both without violent agitation.

The 22d, two violent shocks the first about four in the morning and the other between eight and nine; the last very severe.

The 23d, another slight shock about eight in the morning, and another about two in the afternoon, followed by some feeble vibrations. About four there was another sufficiently perceptible, and at nine at night a momentary one.

The 24th, had some vibrations hardly perceptible.

A change was observed in the atmosphere from the 22d at night till the 25th, it continuing very cloudy and at times an excessive heat being felt, Between 8 and 9 in the morning there was a tremor, with two strong convulsions.

These are the features of the Earthquake seen in the Capital, where the general consternation presented a picture of this public calamity, still more hideous, from the screams of terror and compunction which resounded among the people. The more elevated buildings sustained much damage; particularly the Cathedral, the (churches) Merced and St. Augustin; the Director's Palace, the Fort of Cajas and Carcel, the Mint, &c. Some fragments of these, and of the roofs of the houses, have fallen; various battlements and walls of moderate solidity have been rent, leaving them for the most part in ruins. The majority of families fled to the country (or fields), and the rest remained in the middle of the streets and squares, or on board ship.

According to the accounts hitherto received, the greatest desolation has taken place in Valparaiso, in the total destruction of the Churches and Edifices in which were buried a part of the victims. The protecting hand of Providence saved the life of his Excellency the Supreme Director Bernard O' Higgins; the house in which he had been residing, giving way the moment he escaped from it.

Casa Blanca (a small town about thirty miles, from Valparaiso) was levelled with the ground but it is calculated that very few persons were sacrificed. There are various rumours about the destruction of Melipilla and Aconcagua.

* Alluding to Lord Cochrane's having announced to him his determination to leave the Squadron (unless it were immediately paid) as from its destitute condition and mutinous state he could no longer command it.

MERCURIO DE CHILE, DECEMBER 2.

Official Notice,—(*From the Lima Gazette.*)—The Sovereign Constituent Congress has resolved that H. E. the Generalissimo of the armies of Peru D. J. de San Martin shall be distinguished by the title of Founder of Peruvian Liberty; that he shall continue the use of the two-coloured flag, indicating that he was Supreme Head of the State; that in all the territories of the nation he shall have the same honours as the executive powers; that a statue shall be erected and placed upon a pedestal with appropriate inscriptions, alluding to the objects which caused it to be raised, when the war is concluded; that his bust shall be placed in the National Library, that he shall be reimbursed for his former charges, and that, like Washington, he shall be assigned a pension during life.

P. S, In fine, it appears, by the accounts received (from Lima) up to the beginning of November, that the enemy had abandoned its former position and retired to the interior; the government laboured with activity and satisfaction to the people: Senor D. Bernardo Tagle is governor of Callao: D. Thomas Guido has resigned the situation of minister of War.—*Cal. Jour.*

ENGLISH NEWS.

WAR OFFICE, January 30.

17th Regiment of Light Dragoons---Lieut. Wemyss Thomas Cockburne, from 18th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Wayth, who retires.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards---Captain John Madan Maitland, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieut. and Captain, vice Churchill, who exchanges.

1st. Regiment of Foot---Gentleman Cadet John Ogilvie, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

8th Ditto---Captain William Booth, from the 53d Foot, to be Captain, vice Jervois, who exchanges.

13th Ditto---Lieutenant Michael Fenton to be Adjutant, vice Kelly, promoted; Gentleman Cadet Thomas Blackwell, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase

17th Regiment of Foot---Henry Vyner, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Young, promoted.

18th Ditto---Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Chatham Horace Churchill, from he 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, to be Captain, vice Maitland who exchanges.

53d Ditto---Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Jervois, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain, vice Booth, who exchanges.

54th Ditto---Gentlemen Cadet Charles Tobin, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

59th Ditto---Gentl[illegible] William Cockell, from the Royal Military Co[illegible] Ensign, without purchase.

77th Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Murdock Hugh Maclaine to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Bromhead, who retires; Captain George Parish Bradshaw to be Major, by purchase, vice Maclaine; Lieutenant William J. Hawkwell Bowen to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bradshaw; Ensign Agnew Champain to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bowen; Gentleman Cadet Paris William Augustus Bradshaw, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Champain.

85th Ditto—Ensign Thomas P. Vandeleur to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sir Thomas Ormsby, promoted in the Cape Corps; Edward Lord Crofton to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Vandeleur.

89th Ditto—Lieutenant John Holland, from half-pay 86th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John William Tottenham, who exchanges.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion—Ensign John Lane, from half-pay 25th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Satchell, appointed Quartermaster.

Brevet.—Captain John Fraser, on half-pay 8th Light Dragoons, Acting Staff-Captain, to have the local rank of Major at the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone only, during the period of his being so employed.

COMMISIONS in the North Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry signed by the Lord Lieuteanant of the County of Somerset.

Thomas Kingston, Esq. to be Captain; John Frederick Bailie, Gent. to be Cornet.

THE ARMY.

The undermentioned services will be in course of payment on Wednesday, the 15th instant, between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock, viz:—General Officers---Wounded Officers---Widow's Pensions---Royal Bounty Retired Full Half-Pay---Adjutants of Local Militia.

The undermentioned Detachments, under the command of a proper proportion of officers, have received orders to march from Albany Barracks, Portsmouth, and Maidstone, to Chatham, where they will arrive on Friday, the 17th instant, preparatory to their embarkation at Gravesend, on board the East India Company's ship Hythe and Windsor, for Bengal, in order to join their respective Regiments in that country:---

Corps.	From	No. of Men.	Date of march.
The 11, Light Dra..	Maidstone....	15.....	17th Instant.
The 16, Lancers.....	Ditto.....	10.....	17th ditto.
The 14. Foot.....	Albany Barrs.	70.....	9th ditto.
The 38, Foot.....	Ditto.....	50.....	9th ditto.
The 44, Foot.....	Ditto.....	25.....	9th ditto.
The 59, Foot.....	Portsmouth...	50.....	10th ditto.
The 87, Foot.....	Ditto.....	30.....	10th ditto.

A detachment of the Provisional Battalion, consisting of 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 12 Serjeants, and 208 Rank and File, has arrived at Gosport, from Portsmouth, to replace the detachment of 47th, which has marched to Chatham, preparatory to its embarking at Gravesend for Bombay.

We regret to have to state, that intelligence has arrived at the New Eng. Coffee-house, of the loss of his Majesty's sloop Alligator. This event was occasioned by her striking on a reef of rocks off Cubu. The news was received at New York on the morning of the 8th ultimo.

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The following is from a Sunday Paper:—"Yesterday was the last day of the Financial Quarter, but the accounts not being made up till a very late hour, could not be obtained in the official form for our publication of this day. We understand, however, that they will exhibit the Revenue, as we mentioned last week, in a state of decided improvement; chiefly resulting from the increased consumption of exciseable articles, arising from the reduction of the duty on malt. The total increase of the Revenue for the year ending January 5, 1823 (this day), as compared with the preceding year, and allowing for the reduction that has taken place in the taxes, is nearly one million. There will also, it is said, be a surplus, for the quarter, on the Consolidated Fund—a circumstance very unusual a the Christmas quarter. On the 5th January, 1822, the charge on the Consolidated Fund was 13,450,000*l*, and the income 12,652,773*l*, leaving a deficiency of 797,227*l*. In the present quarter, the income, we understand, will so far exceed the charge, as to create a surplus of between 300,000*l*. and 4000,000*l*.

M. ZEA AND THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The *Gazette de Bogota*, of the 6th of October, contains the official documents relative to the recall of M. Zea, the late Minister from the Colombian Republic. The order of recall, which is dated Oct. 15, 1821, and is signed Peter Gual, says.—

"His Excellency the Liberator, President of the Republic deeming it expedient, under existing circumstances, to limit our diplomatic negociations in Europe to Spain alone, has appointed Messrs. Rafael Revenga and Tiburcio Echeverria, Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid. I have it in consequence in command from his Excellency, to inform you that the powers granted you to represent the Government of Colombia with Foreign States are revoked, and that you will entirely cease henceforth exercising the function intrusted you."

A despatch, dated the 29th of September, 1822, complains that M. Zea had never acknowledged the receipt of the order for his recall; but, says the despatch:—

"On the contrary, the Government of Colombia has observed with pain, in the French and English newspapers, that you have continued exercising your diplomatic functions; and, what is even worse than all, have made use of powers which you never had, and which it never was the intention of the Government you should have. Most extraordinary it is, indeed, that you should have ventured to contract fresh engagements in the name of this country, without its knowledge, without awaiting its sanction, and in direct opposition to its orders, to the existing laws of the Republic, and to what was communicated to you by Messrs Mendez and Echeverria, as to the revocation of your powers, stated in letters of mine, received in Paris. You, Sir, shall answer to the nation for your conduct; and this Government, as in duty bound, will proclaim it to the world, in order to save its responsibility and protect its reputation. I am now addressing you on information derived from European newspapers, and private letters from individuals; for you, since the 4th of January last, have not found it convenient to apprise the department under my charge, of any one of the very inconsiderable proceedings you have been practising."

The Secretary adds, that under the idea that M. Zea had ceased interfering in public matters, pursuant to the order of the 15th October, the Vice-President of the Republic, charged with the Executive Power, had thought right to restore his powers partially by the Decree of the 1st of June last. He then says.—

"Under this impression, I have it in command from his Excellency to require you will regulate your conduct by what is there set forth until Mr. Ravenga put into your hands my replies to your anterior advice. I regret exceedingly that those replies have suffered so great a delay by the shipwreck of the French brig l'Amitie, by which Mr. Ravenga was proceeding on his voyage to England."

EAST INDIA HOUSE

SUGAR TRADE.

London, December 19, 1822.—Yesterday a Quarterly Meeting of the Directors was held. The proceedings of the day commenced by the Chairman laying before the Meeting a Report relating to the investigation of certain circumstances attending the cultivation of Sugar in India.

The Report stated that within the last 30 years, the importation of Sugar into this country had very considerably increased. In the year 1821 there were imported 14,000 tons. In the year 1822, 18,500 tons. The duty paid in 1820 amounted to 191,000*l*. The duty paid in 1821 amounted to 154,000*l*. The Report then proceeded to refer to various circumstances and proofs, detailed at considerable length in a voluminous Appendix.

After the Report was read,

The CHAIRMAN moved that the Report and Appendix be laid on the Table.

Mr. FORBES said, that the cultivation of Sugar was a subject of great importance. The fact stated in the Report, and the Papers annexed to it, were of great interest. He thought therefore, that it would be better that the Report should be printed, so that the subject might be understood by all parties before the approaching Session of Parliament. Whilst he expressed an anxiety to have this subject, to which he attached much importance, fully discussed, he by no means wished to postpone another very important subject, namely, the Shipping question. To that question he should feel it his duty to pay the utmost attention in his power. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by moving that the Report be printed.

A GENTLEMAN, whose name we could not learn, said that the question respecting the East India shipping was, in his opinion, of much more importance than the cultivation of sugar. He hoped that that question would receive all the consideration that its importance demanded.

Mr. R. JACKSON said, that it was most desirable that the two questions should be kept as distinct as possible. The final and satisfactory arrangement of both questions was most likely to be promoted by keeping the questions distinct.

The motion was then put and agreed to.

EAST INDIA (HERTFORD) COLLEGE

On the question of adjournment being put,

Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD rose and said, he wished to know whether any steps had been taken in consequence of recent transactions that had taken place at Hertford College?

The CHAIRMAN said that the subject was under the consideration of the Directors, and it would not be proper at the present stage of their inquiry to disclose any thing that had taken place before the Directors.

Mr. DOUGLAS KINNAIRD said that he should regret to put any question with a view to extort any premature disclosure: but when the Court recollected that the hopes and fortunes of twelve young gentlemen depended on the decision that should be made, he trusted that it would not be deemed improper on his part to put the question. The transaction that had taken place, however much to be lamented, perhaps was not altogether to be imputed to the thoughtlessness and extravagance natural to youth—it was to be apprehended that the improprieties which were supposed to have taken place, might be traced in some degree to the imperfect system by which the College was regulated. When he considered the great importance of education—the necessity of watching with a cautious and anxious eye over the morals and conduct of youth, he wished and hoped that the system of Hertford College would speedily undergo the most strict revision, with a view to prevent those irregularities by which it was unfortunately distinguished of late years.

Mr. HUME said, that the observations he had made, and the opinions he had given, with respect to this College, the transactions of every year tended to justify. His Honourable Friend did not press for any premature disclosure—he only asked for information on a subject, which certainly required explanation.

Mr. IMPEY complained, that the Honourable Gentleman should press any question at this time—the subject was under the consideration of the Directors, and it was but proper to wait for the result of their determination.

A GENTLEMAN, whose name we could not learn, said that the question was most properly put: had not the subject been mentioned, he had come prepared to submit a motion respecting it. After what had passed he would not, however, put his motion.

Mr. D. KINNAIRD said, that it was not his intention to put any question with a view to extort a premature answer. He certainly felt some anxiety for the situation of those Gentlemen who awaited that decision which must in a great degree influence their future welfare. Considering the extreme youth of the parties, and other circumstances of their case, he hoped that the ultimate decision of the Directors would be marked by a degree of lenity, which would operate as forcibly as a more severe decision.

The CHAIRMAN said, that with respect to any lenity that might be extended, it did not rest with the Court, or with the Directors. The Bishop who was the visitor of the College was the quarter to which an application on that head was to be made.

Mr. HUME said he had received a copy of a letter from Mr. Morgan, a solicitor of the Company in India. That letter complained of some observations reported in the public newspapers, as having fallen from him. In that report he was made to complain of the supposed neglect of that Gentleman respecting the registry of a contract entered into by a Mr. Pelly. Having read the letter he has adverted to he was bound to say that no blame whatever was to be imputed to the writer—no neglect was chargeable to him; but the fact was, that the Directors had not put the information they had before the Court in that shape which might have been expected. Had that information been laid before the Court, no observations of his would have been made, and no possible blame could have been imputed to the Solicitor in question.

M. G. CHAMBERS, adverting to the practice of pressing seamen out of the Company's ships, said that practice was the more to be condemned because it was unnecessary. A sufficient number of seamen could be easily procured, without, having recourse to the very vexatious and injurious mode of pressing from the Company's ships. It would be his (Mr. C.'s) wish to submit a motion on the subject to the Court.

Mr. HUME said, the conduct of the Admiralty appeared to him disgraceful. The case complained of argued a gross neglect at head quarters: but it struck him that this was not the time to put the motion. At the proper time he should hear with pleasure his Honourable Friend, and support his motion as far as he could. He had no doubt that the Court would protect the mercantile navy of the country against the injury and loss which otherwise it might sustain.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the question adjournment having been put it would not be regular to press any motion—indeed a motion was unnecessary, unless it was supposed that the executive body, to whom the subject had been confided, had neglected their duty. He could say that the Directors had done all in their power to investigate the subject. The Admiralty had adopted strong measures even without waiting for results from India; the whole subject was under inquiry, and he hoped the Court would wait for the result. But if the Honourble Gentleman wished to submit a motion on the subject he might give notice of it for the next quarter day.

The Honourable Gentleman gave notice accordingly, and the Court adjourned.

DECEMBER 29, 1822.

LOSS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP RACEHORSE.

Official accounts have been received at the Admiralty of the loss of his Majesty's sloop *Racehorse*, Captain Suckling, in attempting to enter the harbour of Douglas, Isle of Man, on the night of the 14th instant. The following letter on the subject will be found interesting:—

"This vessel had been ordered from the Pymouth station to the Isle of Man, as convoy for the *Viligant* cutter, Lieut. Read, which had been disabled in a heavy gale in Douglas Bay, on the 6th of October, and obliged to cut away her mast and throw her guns overboard; she was with much difficulty brought into the harbour there, and after having undergone a temporary repair, was to have proceeded to Plymouth under convoy, as above stated. The *Racehorse* left Milford Haven early on Saturday morning, the 14th instant. After taking a pilot on board, she proceeded for her destination. They made the island between two or three *p m*, but the weather being thick and the night pitchy dark, the pilot, it is supposed, on nearing the shore, mistook the Bay of Castletown, which is very capacious, for that of Douglas; and about half-past five, when the land was descried close to them, in attempting to enter the bay, the vessel struck upon Langness Point, which is surrounded by tremendous and almost perpendicular rocks. All hopes of saving her was at once given up, as she filled instantly, and the pumps became totally useless. Guns of distress, with rockets, false fires, and other signals were made for assistance from shore; but the wind blowing directly into the bay, and being rather fresh, two boats only could be procured that could venture out to their assistance, which they did with lanterns in their bows; and many of the inhabitants rushed from the town, in a most dismal night, to the head, which is full three miles from it, and over the greatest part very dangerous, from the rocks and broken ground to be passed, and this in the hope of being useful to the unfortunate sufferers. At the time she struck, the Captain and senior Lieutenant were both on deck, and it appears that no fault whatever can be attributed to the officers on this melancholy occasion.

"It now became necessary to save the lives of the crew; and such was the excellent discipline on board the ship, that not a man attempted to quit her without orders. We understand that the Captain had the roll called of the crew, and on each man's name being called over, he stepped into the boat, when an officer was named to descend and take charge of it, and to land if possible among the rocks, of which there appeared but little hopes, as the sea was beating over them with great violence. Happily for all but the last boat, this difficulty was completely overcome, as by this time fires were made with straw in different directions near the wreck, where there was any hope of their landing in security.

"The Captain, First Lieutenant, & a master's Mate (Mr. Bone) came by the last boat, which unfortunately, was rather crowded, and consisted of seventeen persons, Captain Suckling being the last man who quitted the ship. When at some distance from the rocks, the boat unfortunately upset, by which all were left to shift for themselves. The Captain, being a good swimmer, was saved with much difficulty; as were the Lieutenant, some of the sailors, and some of the boat's crew; but Mr. Bone, the fisherman who commanded the boat (which was one that went out to their assistance), five of the crew of the *Racehorse*, and two men belonging to the boat, were unfortunately drowned, making a total of nine persons who perished on this melancholy occasion; and when all circumstances are considered, it is wonderful that no more lives were lost.

"By this sudden catastrophe the officers have lost every thing but what they had on their backs; yet the object that creates commiseration is the widow of the fisherman who commanded the boat, and so gallantly lost his life on this occasion: she had just been delivered of her eighth child, and has, by these means, been deprived of all her hopes in this life, which depended solely on her husband's exertions; it is not, however, doubted but the Government will handsomely provide for her—it is the least recompense she can expect.

"It has been ascertained that most of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers have been recovered from the watery deep. Those of Mr. Bone, and the fisherman (Quayle), during the course of the day, and four or five of the seamen since. The former is to be conveyed to Malew church, and his remains will be attended to the place of interment by the whole of his brother officers &c."

MARIA LOUISA.

(From a Monthly Publication.)

This illustrious personage has been variously represented to the world according as the whim, envy or interests of people have dictated. Like many great personages, she is but little known; and compared to the prominent figure she once made in the landscape of human life, she has for some years occupied a shady spot in the back ground of the painting. Little is known of her domestic habits; and her public actions neither want praise nor demand censure. The principalities over which she rules are amongst the finest in Italy, and her subjects generally contented. Her Prime Minister, Baron Glaive, is a man of ordinary talents; to him every thing is confided, and his duty is little more than being steward over the estates of a large family; that he exercises the stewardship with discretion, is proved by no complaints ever being preferred against him. The whole revenue of the three principalities is not more than the Duke of Northumberland's income; and to keep her court, &c. at Parma, Maria Louisa has not above 50,000*l*. per annum. Of the money left her and her son by Napoleon, they have never yet received a shilling; and it is known at her separation from her unfortunate consort that she carried away only her jewels, and those of inconsiderable value. Her court though small, is said to have been the theatre of great intrigues, and there exists not a more voluptuous society in Italy than the walls of Parma inclose.

The silence which Maria Louisa has observed with respect to her husband has been variously construed; some say she was positively interdicted from ever making any application in his favour or even mentioning his name; but such is not the case. She married Napoleon from motives of ambition. She was only attached to his power and glory. It is said she never wrote him a letter in his exile—it is certain she never mentions his name—not even to his son, and in common conversation relative to public affairs when his name must be spoken of, she calls him "Napoleon, the late French Emperor," but never her late husband.

About four years ago a rumour was current in this country, that an infant had made its appearance in the world at Parma, under serious circumstances. The tale died away, and is only now revived from the circumstance of this illustrious lady having come to the Castle of Schoenbrunn with a splendid equipage and a royal suite, amongst which is a young child apparently five or six years old: it is nursed and attended upon by persons of superior rank, and is daily seen by the Archduchess, who takes it in her carriage. It is said (by some) to be a natural daughter of Baron Glaive: this is very probable, but who is the mother becomes a question not easily solved. The Ex Empress makes no secret of her affection for the infant; she nurses it, and is never better pleased than when it is with her.

Maria Louisa and our late Queen, when Princess of Wales, were intimate friends. They travelled over Tuscany together, and at Leghorn they, resided in the same palace.

VIENNA, Nov. 29—His Majesty has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Riechstadt (the young Napoleon) serjeant in the regiment of infantry of the Emperor. Yesterday the uniform of this regiment was sent to him, which gave him the liveliest pleasure.—(*Paris Paper*)

The Pope and the Spanish Cortes are not on good terms. His Holiness, it seems, took offence at an article of the Constitution which provides the personal inviolability of the Cortes, and consigns the book in which it was contained, with all due form, to the flames. The Cortes retorted that this was a barefaced invasion of the sovereignty and independence of Spain; and the Pope, in replication, refuses to receive the Spanish Envoy.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

MORNING DRESS.—Roman dress, or blouse, of fine cambric muslin: the body and skirt are in one, and of nearly equal fulness, which is principally collected in the front and in the middle of the back, and confined round the waist with a red narrow band, fastened by a steel buckle; it is made high, nearly to the throat, and is gaged with four rows of pink braiding. The sleeve is easy, and has an epaulette with full trimming, braided at the edge, and a double ruffle at the wrist; round the bottom of the skirt are five narrow flounces, edged with pink braiding. Cap of spriged net, with border of British Lisle lace: cottage front, the oval rather full, and separated half-way into eight divisions, edged with a rouleau of satin: four, alternately, are fastened to the head-piece; the others are trimmed with lace, and rather elevated, forming a light and elegant crown: a wreath of delicate flowers, the forget-me-not and the heliotrope, decorate the front. Coral earrings, rose-coloured gloves, and corded silk shoes.

BALL DRESS.—White crape lisse dress, worn over a bright pink satin slip; the corsage of white satin, cut bias, and fits the shape; it is ornamented with simple elegance, being separated into narrow straps, nearly two inches deep, and edged with two small folds of pink crape lisse set in a narrow band of folded white satin, finished with a tucker of the finest blond lace. The sleeve is short, of very full white crepe lisse, partly concealed by two rows of white satin diamonds, edged with pink crepe lisse, and united by half a dozen minute folds of white satin: at the bottom of the dress is one row of large full puffs, or bouffantes, of white crepe lisse; between each are eight white satin loops, attached to the bouffantes, and surrounding a cluster of half-blown China roses. The hair, without ornament, a la Grecque. Ear-rings, necklace, armlets, and bracelets, of dead gold, with pink topazes and emeralds interspersed, and fastened by padlock-snaps studded with emeralds. Long white kid gloves. Pink satin shoes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Promenade costume continues nearly as it was last month; the only alterations that we perceive are, that fur tippets are still more in favour, and plain black velvet bonnets, with the same material disposed in large knots, are very generally adopted. Velvet pelisses are fashionable in carriage costume: but they are not so much worn as pelisses made of that very rich silk called velours simule, of which there are a great many different kinds. Trimmings of silk plush intermixed with velvet are very general; the trimming usually corresponds in colour with the pelisse; but some elegantes have lately appeared in black velvet or gros de Naples pelisses, with scarlet trimmings, and vice versa. We have noticed among these pelisses, one made in black velours simule; the trimming was a cording of scarlet satin, which went all round; the pelisse fastened underneath, and was ornamented up the front with scarlet bands, placed crosswise, with buttons at each end: these bands formed lozenges of different breadths; the largest being placed at the bottom, and the others being progressively smaller to the waist: there are three upon the corsage, of which the largest is at the top, and the smallest at the bottom.

Toque hats have been revived in carriage dress; the brims are now made larger than formerly. We shall describe one of a novel and singular forms the brim is cut in four parts the three front ones have nearly the form of a shell; the middle piece is a little elevated and goes rather to the left side; the two others are rather depressed and the hind piece is very narrow. The hat is of black velvet lined with white satin; a half-garland of marabouts is placed in a slanting direction in front of the crown. There are no strings to this hat but the cornette, which is of the demi form fasten with a full bow under the chin. Little change has taken place in full dress except in the article of full dress trimmings. We have seen some new ones of a very elegant and and splendid description. One of these consisted of a number of folds of gold gauze upon the skirt of a white satin gown; they were seven or eight in number, laid pretty close together and disposed in a wave; the upper fold is headed by a narrow gold band in the form of a chain. Another trimming is a bouillonne of transparent gauze, formed into lozenges by very short plumes of white marabouts, each plume being attached to the trimming by a small brilliant steel star. A third trimming, of a more simple but very elegant description, is composed of wreaths of myrtle, disposed in a serpentine direction, and intermixed with a bouquet of white roses. Fashionable colours remain the same as last month.

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